



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Summit Ends With Speech by Tunisia's Ben Ali

LD1506133494 Tunis Tunis-7 Television in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the 30th OAU summit ended at noon today. The final session was distinguished by the keynote address given by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the current president of the OAU. The president confirmed that Tunisia would spare no effort during its OAU presidency to serve the interests of the continent. He expressed his firm hope that our continent would be saved from the destructive conflicts with which it is burdened. He pointed out that the steps taken by the Tunis summit to settle the conflict in Rwanda were a good sign of hope for all similar issues.

President Ben Ali stressed that the consensus shown by the African continent over the charter of honor [mithaq al-sharaf] proposed by Tunisia was a civilized commitment arising from African civilization values based on tolerance and emphasizing the need for communal joint work.

He lauded the eagerness shown by the delegations to implement the strategy of the Abuja agreement on African economic integration. The president insisted on the need for self-reliance in our African countries in order to get out of our current situation, stressing the need for Africans to establish their ability to be partners of advanced states and to deal as equals with all countries if they wanted those countries to be at their side.

The president lauded the firm determination shown by our African countries in supporting the OAU in serving the continent's issues. [passage omitted]

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali officially announced the closing of the 30th OAU conference at noon.

Yesterday afternoon's session continued until late at night. During the session the African leaders completed their examination of all the points on the agenda.

Ben Ali on Conflict Resolution

LD1506151994 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in Tunis on 15 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your majesties, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: We are now, with God's guidance and blessing, about to conclude our 30th regular summit meeting following three days of constructive talks and in-depth consultations on the situation on our African continent and on its future. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen: Thinking of a way to achieve the difficult balance between peace, security, and stability on the one hand, and development on the other, was at the focal point of our interest during this entire session.

This was out of our belief in the tight link between these two elements. This has been reflected in all the results of our proceedings, as we exerted a large part of our efforts in examining ways to entrench the foundations of peace, security, and stability on our continent, not only by endeavoring to resolve tensions, but also by working to prevent any reasons that are likely to cause them.

Therefore, in our multilateral or bilateral talks, we devoted a great deal of interest to the settlement of conflicts raging in some of the African countries. We have been pleased at the first signs of detente that have begun to show in some of them. We have also tried as best as we could in some other cases to bring the conflicting sides closer and to urge them to look at the interests of their peoples before any other mutual and temporary considerations.

In this context, we have been satisfied with the cease-fire agreement reached by the two conflicting sides in Rwanda and their agreement to resort to dialogue and negotiation to settle the conflict between them. We consider the agreement reached here in Tunis on the occasion of this summit as a sign of hope with regard to similar issues. We have no doubt that your unanimity in adopting the honor charter—proposed by Tunisia as an additional tool to organize the links between our countries—constitutes a civilized commitment stemming from the deep-rooted heritage of our continent, which is based on the values of brotherhood, solidarity, and forgiveness.

Also, the eagerness shown by our states to support a mechanism to prevent conflicts and to manage and resolve them—and their readiness to participate in providing what is necessary to enable them to fully play their role—embodies the determination of all of us to rid our continent of the causes of conflict and its tragic consequences. [passage omitted]

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, in light of the profound changes witnessed in our contemporary world, it has become generally accepted that devoting ourselves to development is the only means of preparing to face the challenges of the next century.

Our realization of this fact was behind the special attention that we have given to the issue of development in our continent. [passage omitted]

We would like, in this context, to stop at two fundamental observations, the first of which is reflected in the keen interest shown by all the delegations in finalizing the Abuja treaty, which created the African economic community and the resolve to implement the strategy it had drawn within the framework of the endeavor to achieve more African integration and unification.

The second observation, which is closely linked to the first, is related to the necessity for coordinated, collective work to adapt to the new world market that will emerge

in the shadow of the world trade organization. Undoubtedly, this market—which will be dominated by competition—will not be compassionate toward the weak. Therefore, we are called upon to carry out organized and patient work—not only to tackle the current situation, but also to look to the future and its possibilities in order to avoid being surprised with more pressures and restrictions that could be applied on us and could increasingly prevent our peoples from enjoying their resources.

Your majesties, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: We cannot, at the end of our speech, help but praise our countries' firm determination to bolster the OAU and its structures and to furnish it with the necessary human and material means to carry out its tasks and services to our continent.

We would like to thank the OAU secretariat and all those who are working there for their tireless efforts. We would like to reiterate to them our total support. Also, we would like here to thank the media organizations and journalists for their coverage of this summit. [passage omitted]

Participants Endorse Declarations

LD1606082994 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] In its 30th session, the OAU summit endorsed a number of draft statements and decisions in connection with the political conflicts in some African countries and the economic and social conditions in the continent. Among the documents which the summit endorsed are the following:

1. The Tunis declaration on AIDS and child in Africa.
2. A declaration about the adoption of rules of behavior in relations between African countries.
3. The declaration of the heads of states and governments on the situation in Angola.
4. The special declaration on the population and development in Africa.
5. A declaration on social development.
6. The Tunis declaration on the OAU's agreement of 1969 which defines specific aspects of the problems of refugees in Africa.
7. A decision on terminating the work of the OAU's liberation committee.
8. A decision on assessing the results of the Uruguay round of the GATT multilateral trade talks.
8. [as heard] A decision on the African committee for human and peoples' rights.
9. A decision on the African economic community.
10. A decision on the issue of the Comoros Mayotte island.

Regarding the Tunis declaration on children and AIDS in Africa, African states stressed their commitment to take a series of measures to protect the youth against the contagion of this disease through strategies based on

moral values of African society and proper education at schools as well as necessary health care and specially promoted legislation.

Regarding the declaration on the situation in Angola, African states welcomed the acceptance by the Angolan Government of the proposals on national reconciliation and the efforts and the initiatives made by the United Nations to build trust between the parties and put forward proposals to reach compromise solutions on highly sensitive matters to both the parties to the conflicts.

In the declaration on the population and development in Africa, African countries confirmed their commitment to making utmost efforts to allow women to assume their full role in society and ensure a comprehensive dealing with the issue of promoting youth activities. African leaders asked the African population committee to cooperate with similar establishments regarding the implementation of population activities in Africa.

In the declaration on social development, African countries stressed the need to bolster democracy based on the principle of participation, encourage initiatives and forms of organization which would allow African societies to influence development and rely on their own abilities, a factor which would immunize them against all kinds of violence, extremism and discrimination. In the sphere of the protection of refugees, African leaders highlighted the continuing displacement crises in the African continent and confirmed their genuine determination to eradicate the cause of the phenomenon of influx of refugees in Africa which is home to the highest number of refugees and displaced in the world.

African leaders, in the resolution in connection with terminating the work of the OAU liberation committee, expressed their deep appreciation for all the OAU member states and the international community as a whole and the good role the committee had played during the struggle against colonialism and apartheid. The summit issued its directives to convene a one-day extraordinary OAU summit in Tanzania at the beginning or the end of next August for this purpose.

In the decision on the results of the Uruguay round, the African summit expressed its concern over the possibility of decreasing to a great extent the priorities which most African countries have enjoyed until now. The summit appealed to the UN development program and GATT, and other donor institutions, to provide necessary financial aid technical assistance to this purpose.

In its resolution regarding the African human and peoples' rights committee, the African summit stressed the emphasis which should be put on the importance of the OAU member states observing human and peoples' rights as a further guarantee to achieve peace, stability, and development in Africa. The summit called on member states to take tangible arrangements to put into practice the provisions of the African charter on human and peoples' rights.

In its resolution in connection with the African economic community, African countries reiterated their determination to implement the constituent agreement of this community and their commitment to it throughout all the phases stipulated in the agreement.

Further on Security Declaration

LD1606083394 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] In response to President Ben Ali's appeal in his opening speech of the 30th OAU summit, in which he called for the drawing up of a code of conduct to organize relations between the African continent's countries on the basis of their commitment to the principles and goals of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations—for this is of great importance for preserving the security of African societies and their stability.

At the end of its meetings in Tunis today, the 30th OAU summit approved a declaration that included a set of rules in this regard and in which African countries stressed the following:

1. Their intention to intensify political consultations and to broaden the scope of cooperation in order to sort out economic, social, environmental, cultural, and humanitarian difficulties.
2. Their will that Africa be a source of peace and be open to dialogue and cooperation with the rest of the world, supportive of exchange in all spheres, and committed to, or collective solutions to, the challenges of the future.
3. Their full support for the United Nations and their commitment to promoting the United Nations' role in establishing security, peace, and justice in the world.
4. Their full conviction for fraternal relations between the nations and that peace, justice, stability, and democracy require the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identities of all African people including national minorities by creating suitable conditions to allow such protection.
5. Their intention to combat all forms of racial and ethnic hatred, all forms of separation between individuals, and all acts of oppression for religious or ideological reasons.
6. The renewal of their determination, in accordance with the commitments stipulated by the UN Charter and the obligations stated by the OAU Charter, to abstain from using or threatening to use force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any state and from behaving in any way that contravenes the principles of the above two charters.
7. Their condemnation of all terrorist acts and methods and their intention to intensify cooperation to eradicate such acts and methods.
8. Their commitment to take decisive measures to avoid potential conflicts through political means including

regional peace initiatives, to turn to the African body in question when such conflicts occur, and to look for new ways of solving conflicts and new measures to settle disputes peacefully.

9. The need for suitable measures to be taken in every single country to avoid the use of issues and matters related to religion or ethnic differences with a view to preparing, directly or indirectly, for acts that affect or might affect the stability of any OAU member state.

10. Their commitment to take necessary measures to prevent territories of African countries from becoming home to training camps where terrorists are trained or terrorist operations are planned in order to destabilize or threaten the security or the territorial integrity of member states or other states or their people.

11. Their commitment to observe what is stipulated by international law regarding the trial and extradition of terrorists.

Secretary General on Summit Results

LD1606052694 Tunis Tunisian Republic Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Report on news conference by OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim with unidentified correspondents in Tunis on 15 June]

[Excerpts] At the end of OAU's 30th summit the organizations' secretary general held a news conference at which the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs was present. Our correspondent prepared this report.

[Correspondent] The news conference held by Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the OAU secretary general, ended a short while ago and was attended by Habib Ben Yahia, the minister of foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

The secretary general said the summit had seen the participation of all the heads of state in the discussions, either during the plenary sessions or the closed ones. The African leaders discussed the points on the agenda, focusing mainly on solving conflicts and disputes—especially events in Rwanda. The summit was crowned with considerable achievements in this regard. Some delegations expressed their readiness to send peace-keeping contingents to this country.

Among the important results achieved in Tunisia's summit, the OAU secretary general said, a body, entrusted with settling conflicts, was set up. This body will hold regular meetings to take preventive measures against conflicts and problems and will consist of Tunisia, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritius, Benin, Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Chad.

Among the results, there is also the holding of an extraordinary summit to discuss economic issues.

In reply to a question on why democracy and human rights issues were not discussed in this summit, the

secretary general said the OAU was committed to these issues as they are issues of international interest. He stressed that establishing democracy and the respect of human rights in Africa was of paramount importance and a matter of principle to his organization.

Regarding the financial status of the OAU, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim said there was a number of countries who have not paid their financial commitments to the organization which is experiencing a critical financial situation. He called on the member states to pay their contributions so the OAU can carry out its role and duties, pointing out that the summit stressed the importance of preventive diplomacy, which requires regular payment of financial contributions. He said that during Tunisia's summit some member states paid their contributions. [passage omitted]

The next OAU summit will be held in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

Nigeria, S. Africa Join Conflict Resolution Bureau

AB1506204694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Nigeria has been admitted into the OAU Bureau on Conflict Resolution. Nigeria's admission is contained in a communique issued at the end of the 30th summit of the organization, which ended today in Tunis, Tunisia. State House correspondent, Orji Ogbonia Orji, reports that seven other African countries, including South Africa, are also members. [passage omitted]

Assistance to Rwanda Viewed

MB1506162494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Tunis June 15 SAPA—South Africa has been nominated to serve on a high-profile committee which will steer the Organisation for African Unity's mechanism for conflict prevention, management and resolution, OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said on Wednesday [15 June]. At a press conference to mark the end of the two-day heads of state summit, he said the committee would deal with African conflicts at ambassadorial, ministerial and summit levels.

It would implement an early-warning system to identify potential flashpoints and introduce measures to manage and resolve conflicts throughout the continent.

Other African states serving on the committee are Tunisia, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Benin, Chad, Egypt and Ethiopia.

Dr Salim said the mechanism, established in Cairo last year, needed financial support to function efficiently.

He said conflict resolution and peace-keeping had enjoyed a high priority in the leaders' summit.

"There was a clear determination to see an end to the conflicts plaguing Africa. This culminated in the significant achievement of the agreement by both parties in the Rwanda conflict to introduce an immediate ceasefire."

Dr Salim said the Rwanda Government and rebel forces were both committed to ending the devastating civil war and allowing the United Nations troops to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees displaced by the conflict.

Zimbabwe, Ghana, Ethiopia, Senegal and Zambia have each contributed a battalion of 800 men to the UN mission in Rwanda while Mali, Nigeria and Congo would send about 100 soldiers each.

South Africa had pledged humanitarian assistance and possibly logistical support in the form of approved personnel carriers.

Dr Salim also praised South Africa for paying its OAU membership subscription in full and called on member states who are in arrears to emulate their example.

He said the best contribution South Africa could make to Africa was to remain a united, stable and peaceful society.

In the long term, South Africa would contribute significantly to the OAU and Africa, particularly in the sub-continent.

"We can expect South Africa in the future to play a major economic, political and security role in the continent," he said.

South Africa To Consider Reparations

MB1606064494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jun 94 p 1

[By Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] Tunis—The South African [SA] Government would give serious consideration to requests for reparations from countries that had suffered damage from the actions of previous governments, President Mandela said in Tunis yesterday.

And it emerged that Mandela is being seen by fellow African heads of state as a key to mediating in the Rwandan and Angolan wars. Mandela's spokesman, Joel Netshitenzhe, said yesterday both Rwandan government and rebel representatives had asked to meet Mandela to seek his help in resolving the bloody conflict. He said Mandela would meet the two parties.

Addressing a press conference at the SA embassy in Tunis yesterday, Mandela also revealed he had discussed the Angolan war with President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and President Mobutu of Zaire during the Organisation of African Unity summit in Tunis.

He reiterated his willingness to meet UNITA [Total Independence for the Liberation of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi to help resolve the Angolan dispute.

On possible reparations by South Africa to African countries, he said no compensation would be offered to countries that had helped in the liberation struggle because they had done it not for reward but from a sense of duty.

Mandela was asked how the Government would respond to requests for reparations in the light of indications that the Angolan government might seek such payments.

"We are prepared to discuss issues with the aim of resolving past differences, and if we have the resources and there is a demand that we should make reparations we will have to consider that matter seriously".

He said that if a complaint was made by a neighbouring country about damage done by the previous government "we cannot take the attitude that, look this was a minority government, we are not responsible for its crimes.

"But the matter will have to be discussed very carefully.

"We too were involved in the struggle as organisations and as people not affiliated to any particular organisation.

"Now that we are free we are not going to give any material resources to the people who took part in the struggle other than to help to raise their living standards to ensure that they have a secure future.

"It was in that spirit that the continent of Africa helped us."

Asked whether Deputy President F.W. de Klerk's failure to attend certain recent functions indicated a split between him and the president, Mandela said both he and De Klerk at times had to miss functions because of the pressure of other duties.

Correction to Abacha, Biya Discuss Bakassi
AB1406115094

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Abacha, Biya Discuss Bakassi," published in the 14 June Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 6:

Column two, third full paragraph, penultimate sentence, make read:...to the conflict without prejudice to the pending suit before the International Court....(rephrasing sentence)

Column two, last paragraph, last sentence, make read:...in the morning received Bruno Delhaye, the French president's adviser....(correcting names)

Burundi**Rwandan Refugees Massacred, Fleeing to Bujumbura**

*EA1506193694 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Jun 94*

[Text] Hundreds of refugees have flooded into Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, following an Army crackdown on armed civilians and reports of massacres near the border with Rwanda. Reports said over a hundred people who fled into Burundi to escape Rwanda's bloodbath had been killed at Bugabira in the Kirundo Province. An aid worker said all the dead were Rwandan refugees, and that at least another 20 people were also killed in the weekend violence in the nearby town Kayanza, where Burundi's Tutsi dominated Army has launched a counter operation against Rwandans entering the country. Aid agencies said between 1,500 and 2,000 refugees had flocked into Bujumbura following several days of fighting in the hills around the city. The fighting began last weekend.

Further on Massacres

AB1506201094 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Bujumbura, June 15 (AFP)—Fears that ethnic fighting in Rwanda is spreading to neighbouring Burundi increased Wednesday [15 June] as aid officials questioned who was to blame for a massacre of 100 refugees in the north of the country.

The massacre Monday in Bugabira, in the northern province of Kirundo, was initially reported to have been carried out by Rwandan Hutu militants on Tutsi refugees.

But UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] envoy here Shelly Peterman said there were signs that the victims of the slaughter were Hutus. Other aid officials allege the killings were carried out by members of the Tutsi-led Burundi army.

Peterman said UNHCR staff had attended the arrival at Bugabira of some 500 Rwandan refugees fleeing their own country. The following day the staff returned to find 100 of them dead, he said.

He declined to speculate who was responsible, saying that was for the official investigation to determine.

Military authorities meanwhile reported clashes between armed gangs at Kayanza in northern Burundi, with about 20 people dead in the last few days. Some observers dispute the figure, saying the toll was higher.

Clashes were also reported in the hills to the east of Bujumbura, where armed forces are fighting Hutu extremists chased out of the suburb of Kamenge about two months ago.

Gabon**Violence Reported at Libreville University**

*AB1506121594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 14 Jun 94*

[Text] Tension suddenly rose at the Libreville University campus this morning with cases of violence reported. The rector's office was completely ransacked and computer equipment destroyed. The rector was molested while an Africa No. 1 correspondent and a lecturer were severely beaten up with the lecturer presently in hospital. These unimaginable acts took the place of a referendum scheduled on the campus for students to decide whether or not they agree to resume lectures, which they have boycotted since 26 May.

Meanwhile, students of Omar Bongo University, Libreville, have embarked on a strike to back up a demand for a 19-percent increase in their stipends to cushion the effects of the devaluation of the CFA franc, which will bring their monthly stipend from 63,000 to 75,000 CFA francs. The Government of Gabon, which is currently engaged in negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank for the redress of the economy, says it cannot go beyond the 14 billion CFA francs allocated for stipends. It says the best it can do is to raise the stipends from 63,000 to 66,000 francs, and to reduce rents on campus by 2,000 francs. Students find these measures ridiculous.

Apparently, following this morning's violence on the campus, chances for the continuation of negotiations between the rector and students have practically evaporated, and it quite likely that the university will be closed down before the end of the academic year.

Rwanda**Guns Silent in Kigali After Cease-Fire Announcement**

AB1506175094 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 15 Jun 94

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Kigali, June 15 (AFP)—The guns fell silent in Rwanda's capital Kigali on Wednesday [15 June] after rebels and the government agreed to a ceasefire, a United Nations spokesman said.

Rebel artillery pounded central Kigali on Wednesday morning, but the fighting ended in the afternoon, UN spokesman Pierre Mehu said.

Some shells fell near a crowded market, and UN officials said they feared 60 adolescents had been abducted from a church compound and slaughtered Tuesday.

Mehu said he did not know whether the ceasefire was being respected, but no gunfire had been heard for two hours at 5:45 p.m. (1545 GMT).

"It's been quite a while since there's been such a long pause in the fighting," Mehu said.

An immediate ceasefire was announced by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali at the closing session of the Organisation of African Unity summit in Tunis on Wednesday.

Ben Ali said Rwanda's bloodbath, in which up to half a million people have been slaughtered in two-and-a-half months, could be halted only through "dialogue and negotiation."

A mini-summit on Rwanda held on the sidelines of the meeting asked Tanzania to organize negotiations between the two sides on implementing peace accords signed in the Tanzanian town of Arusha last August.

The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda expressed fears Wednesday that 60 adolescents had been massacred after being kidnapped on Tuesday, presumably by extremist Hutu militiamen, from a Kigali church where some 3,000 civilians are sheltering from the fighting.

"We understand that these people were led away and probably executed and buried," UN military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante said.

Militiamen blamed for much of the slaughter in Rwanda threatened to kill UN soldiers on Tuesday and prevented them from evacuating civilians to safe areas.

Mehu meanwhile confirmed that the rebels had captured the town of Gitarama where the interim government was formerly based.

"Gitarama is in the hands of the RPF," Mehu said.

The capture of Gitarama puts all-out victory within the rebels' grasp after a two-month offensive, analysts said.

Gitarama was the seat of an interim government proclaimed after the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on his plane. The RPF seized the town from army soldiers and militiamen on Sunday.

Habyarimana's death rekindled civil war that had halted with last year's Arusha accord, triggering ethnic and political massacres in which up to half a million people were killed.

The outgoing UN special representative to Rwanda on Wednesday accused rebels and the government of genocide against their own people.

"The reality is that the RPF and the Rwandan Government have prepared for war and not peace and will have to bear their responsibility in history for the genocide they are inflicting on their own people," Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh said after resigning his post.

"In this context of widespread hatred and violence, the peace mission of foreigners and the UN seems out of place and very risky," he said.

"The solution to the Rwandan drama will come neither from abroad nor from the United Nations. After the

continuing bloodbath, I think it is already too late for the Rwandans to extricate their country from the present chaos by themselves," he said in a statement issued in Nairobi.

He dismissed rebel accusations that he had backed the government as an attempt to "find scapegoats to justify an insane war which they are pursuing against all good sense."

Booh-Booh said he was happy to leave Rwanda, where the people "do not like each other."

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has appointed a Pakistani diplomat, Mohamad Sharyar Khan, to replace Booh-Booh, from Cameroon, whom he praised for his "devotion to peace in Rwanda."

The UN withdrew all but 470 of its 2,500 peacekeepers from Rwanda after bloodletting engulfed the small central African country and 10 Belgian soldiers were killed.

Relief operations to millions of displaced people have ground to a halt and imminent famine threatens Rwanda.

UN military commander General Romeo Dallaire said earlier this week that a ceasefire was essential to getting desperately needed food and medicine to the needy.

RPF Says Abducted Children Killed

EA1506185594

[Editorial report] (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda at 1030 GMT on 15 June reports that 40 children, ages 10 to 14, who were abducted yesterday by MRND-CDR (Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development-Coalition for the Defense of the Republic) militias, have been killed. The children were reportedly taken from the Sainte-Famille Church in Kigali, where they had been sheltered. The radio says that, upon hearing of the abduction, UNAMIR (UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda)—which was mediating talks between government forces and Rwanda Patriotic Army representatives—sent government soldiers to investigate the incident. "Upon their return, they lied that the abductors had returned their victims," the radio said. "The truth is that after the abduction, the children were taken to a swamp. There were some shots. Not one child survived. They were killed because they were Tutsis."

Outgoing UN Envoy Blames Rebels, Government for Genocide

AB1506141594 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jun (AFP)—The outgoing UN special representative to Rwanda on Wednesday [15 June] accused Rwandan rebels and the government of genocide against their own people in an ongoing ethnic bloodbath. "The reality is that the RPF (rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front) and the Rwandan Government have prepared for war and not peace and will have to bear

their responsibility in history for the genocide they are inflicting on their own people," Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh said after resigning his post.

Up to half a million people have been killed in two-and-a-half months of ethnic and political carnage unleashed by the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on his plane. "In this context of widespread hatred and violence, the peace mission of foreigners and the UN seems out of place and very risky," he said.

"The solution to the Rwandan drama will come neither from abroad nor from the United Nations. After the continuing bloodbath, I think it is already too late for the Rwandans to extricate their country from the present chaos by themselves," he said. "It is with sadness and pessimism that I leave the Rwandans reduced to this state of extreme distress through the fault of unscrupulous and short-sighted politicians," he said in a statement issued in Nairobi.

He dismissed accusations from the rebels, drawn from the minority Tutsis, that he backed the Hutu-majority government as an attempt to "find scapegoats to justify an insane war which they are pursuing against all good sense." Booh-Booh said he was happy to leave Rwanda, where the people "do not like each other."

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has appointed a Pakistani diplomat, Mohamad Sharyar Khan, to replace Booh-Booh, from Cameroon, whom he praised for his "devotion to peace in Rwanda."

The United Nations posted troops to Rwanda to monitor a ceasefire and political accord—now in tatters—reached between the government and RPF in August last year. The UN force was drastically reduced to just 450 men after Belgian peacekeepers were slaughtered in April. UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has for a month been seeking to boost it to 5,500 troops, mainly from other African countries.

UN Confirms Capture of Gitarama

AB1506174194 Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Nairobi, June 15 (AFP)—A UN spokesman on Wednesday [15 June] confirmed that Rwandan rebels had captured the town of Gitarama where the interim government was formerly based.

"Gitarama is in the hands of the RPF (the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front)," UN spokesman Pierre Mehu told AFP by telephone from Rwanda's capital Kigali.

The capture of Gitarama puts all-out victory within the rebels' grasp after a two-month offensive, analysts said.

Gitarama was the seat of a rump government proclaimed after the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspected rocket attack on his plane. The RPF seized the town from Army soldiers and militiamen on Sunday.

Habyarimana's death rekindled civil war and sparked ethnic and political massacres in which up to half a million people were killed.

The guns fell silent in Kigali on Wednesday after a ceasefire announcement, but Mehu could not confirm whether the truce was holding.

Sporadic Gunfire Resumes in Kigali

AB1606083594 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 16 Jun (AFP)—Sporadic gunfire resumed in Kigali overnight after a lull of several hours following a ceasefire announcement, a UN spokesman said Thursday [16 June]. "There was sporadic firing during the night and a few rounds of artillery fire at five this morning (0300 GMT)," UN spokesman Pierre Mehu told AFP by telephone from Kigali.

Mehu said the guns had fallen silent for about five hours on Wednesday afternoon after Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali announced at the end of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Tunis that Rwanda's government and rebels had agreed to an immediate ceasefire. Gunfire resumed at dusk, Mehu said.

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe called in Paris Wednesday for western intervention to stop the ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda if the latest ceasefire there fails. He said he had suggested to UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali that UN troops from the 18,000-strong force stationed in Somalia could be diverted to Rwanda, if fighting there continues.

If the ceasefire is not respected and the massacres continue, "I say today that France would be ready to mount an intervention operation ... with its European partners or African countries to protect groups threatened with extermination," he said. "If we learn over the next few days that there are massacres of dozens, of hundreds of men, women and children, we will not be able to tolerate it for much longer. [passage omitted]

Juppe, speaking after a cabinet meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, said the situation in Rwanda was "already unacceptable and that could lead us to mobilize France's partners to intervene" without delay. [passage omitted]

Rwandan President Discusses Cease-Fire Agreement

LD1506152794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] The cease-fire concluded in Rwanda should have already come into effect. Until now the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] was hostile to the principle of a truce: it considered that the fighting and the massacres had to be stopped at the same time. [passage omitted]

Dominique de Courcelles met with Theodore Sindikubwabo, the interim president of Rwanda. She asked him how this cease-fire will be implemented:

[Begin recording] [Sindikubwabo] The peace agreement was proposed by a facilitator and a mediator assisted by the OAU secretary general. So it is for them to announce it—the OAU or the United Nations.

[De Courcelles] Today?

[Sindikubwabo] Today or perhaps tomorrow. They must announce that there is a cease-fire that has been agreed on. So they are to show the instruments of the cease-fire, in other words the documents, countersigned by both sides. Then we, as the government, will give orders to our troops and orders to the members of the government to ensure that this peace agreement is respected. [end recording]

RPF Comments on Killings in Border Refugee Camps

EA1506171594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Government backed militias, Interahamwe, have extended their killings to neighboring countries. The militias, apart from the killings within Rwanda, are now also killing people in refugee camps, mainly in Tanzania and Burundi. The militias have organized gangs with code names and use whistles as their signals when carrying out their murderous plans.

Before the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] took up control of areas bordering Tanzania, the militias killed thousands of people, mainly the Tutsi and some Hutu in the opposition. Those who managed to escape these killings took refuge in Tanzania, making the first batch of refugees going to Tanzania since the war resumed in the month of April. When the RPF forces advanced and took over the areas of Kibungo, the militias also took to their heels, and sought refuge in Tanzania as the second batch of refugees. Thousands of pangas [machetes] that were used for killing were abandoned by the militias at Rusumo on the Rwandan side. The militias came to live in the same refugee camps with people who ran away from their acts of murder. Known militias, like Gatete, the former leader of Commune Murambi, and Mpambara, of Commune Rukara, who fled after untold mass killings in churches, are among the people who went to the refugee camps in Tanzania, and the Tanzanian authorities know very well that these militias are in their country.

The Tanzanian Government should be able to give security to the refugees and stop the killings done by militias in the refugee camps. Militias have killed people in the refugee camps at Ngara, but surprisingly the district commissioner of Ngara, Brigadier Alexander

(Henedi) refuses to accept this. The UNHCR should do everything possible to save these people whose lives are threatened in countries of asylum. Occasionally, the refugees in Tanzania have been stopped by local authorities there, to go back to their country. Some have had to pay bribes and others robbed, so as to be allowed to cross the borders to return home. It is a right of every person who seeks asylum in another country to go back to his own country the moment he feels that his life is no longer threatened. The Tanzanian authorities therefore and the UNHCR should facilitate people who want to go back to their country, instead of leaving them to be killed by the very people they ran away from. The killing of the Tutsi in refugee camps in neighboring countries is a plan by the Hutu extremists who through their radio RTLM [Radio-Television Libre Des Milles Collines] call for the extermination of the Tutsi and Hima [Tutsi clan] people in the region. The authorities in refugee camps in Tanzania and Burundi should crack down on these gangs of militias, apprehend them, and bring to justice the criminals.

Zaire

Monsengwo Comments on Appointment of Prime Minister

LD1506144694 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Joseph Kengo Wa Dondo was appointed prime minister of Zaire yesterday, an appointment that was immediately disputed by the opposition—or at least that part of the opposition that still supports Etienne Tshisekedi. [passage omitted]

The opposition did not take part in the appointment of the new prime minister. Monsignor Monsengwo, chairman of the High Council of the Republic—Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT], was in Europe at the time. Herve de Guelink in Brussels asked him to comment after this decision:

[Begin Monsengwo recording] Adopting a position like this, in fact, falls within the competence of the High Court of Justice, and not of the Presidency of the HCR-PT. We refuse to give it our backing. The event you have referred to is the kind of thing that drives certain persons into illegal acts and illegal procedures. So we warned everyone against actions that might compromise the social peace.

We did not take any liberties since we were not involved in this action. We were both abroad, so what has happened has happened. The legality or constitutionality of the proceeding is a matter for the Supreme Court, and not for the chairman of the High Council of the Republic. [end recording]

Somalia**Somaliland President, Councils Discuss Security**

EA1506123094 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, the president of the Republic of Somaliland, held a meeting this morning at the presidency in Hargeysa with the members of the Council of Representatives and the Council of Elders, the president briefed the members on the security situation in the country in general and in particular on sources of revenue that have not so far come under government control. Afterward, the president asked the two councils to put forward proposals to find solutions.

Somaliland Minister on Repatriation of Refugees

EA1506121094 Hargeysa Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Yusuf Jama Burale, the Somaliland minister of resettlement and reconstruction, has briefed a Radio

Hargeysa reporter on his ministry's work. The minister reported in general on the tasks and plans of the ministry, most of which have not been realized due to relations with the international community, which need to be set straight. The government is arguing that the international community should contact the government directly about activities in Somaliland. The minister went on to say that the plans include action on reconstruction and resettlement affairs in the country and ways of repatriating refugees. He said these things would be stressed.

On refugees from Somaliland in neighboring countries, Mr. Burale said that discussions have been held in the last eight months with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] and host countries on the most appropriate way of repatriating them. The minister said the government has told the UNHCR how the refugees should be repatriated and has explained the plan for preparations for resettling them before their arrival in the country. The government has requested that the basic necessities should be made available for resettling the refugees.

Mandela Addresses Commemoration of Soweto Day

Pik Botha Attends Rally

*MB1606121494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha received a special welcome when he arrived at a meeting in Soweto for the 16 June celebrations. Mr. Botha is to address the crowd ahead of President Nelson Mandela. An organizer of the meeting at Orlando stadium said in his welcoming address that Mr. Botha's presence was a gesture of peace and reconciliation. Mr. Botha said in an interview that he was representing Deputy President F.W. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk was unable to attend the meeting because of other commitments. Other cabinet ministers attending the meeting are Mr. Ben Ngubane and Mr. Steve Tshwete. Rallies to commemorate 16 June are being held at various places in the country.

Speech Emphasizes Importance of Youth

*MB1606114594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1030
GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Address by President Nelson Mandela in Soweto on 16 June; issued on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Master of ceremonies, honourable ministers of the government of national unity, honourable provincial premiers and cabinet members, leaders of political parties, leaders of the various youth organisations, comrades, and friends:

When the tragic events of 16 June 1976 erupted in Soweto, the question posed itself to the whole of South Africa: So whereto now?

In the sacrifices that were borne by Hector Peterson and many other young people, there seemed to lie an answer. That the destiny of the youth was the grave and the hangman's noose, detention and long terms of imprisonment, exile and banishment.

That is what those who arrogated to themselves the status of slave-master sought to achieve. In the false comfort of their ill-gotten power, they convinced themselves that the answer to South Africa's problems was to murder, to maim and to persecute.

But they had typically closed their eyes to the historical truth that it is a God-given right that the slave should revolt. To the question, so whereto now, the answer of the youth and people of South Africa was: to battle, to struggle, to more bravery.

Today, we mark the 18th anniversary of June 16th as a free people, proud and full of joy for taking the resistance of that generation and others before and after it to its final conclusion.

Yet we mark this day also with a feeling of sadness: that the thousands who deserve to be here with us today are no more. We salute them all.

We commemorate this day, not with the song of defiance on our lips. This is no longer a day of protest by an excluded majority.

We have elected a government of our choice, at the head of which is the African National Congress.

The brave young people of that generation are today eminent premiers, ministers and members of national and provincial parliaments. They are taking their rightful place in the ranks of the new South African National Defence Force and other institutions of state and civil society.

Our presence together here—as representatives of the government of national unity, various political parties, youth organisations and structures of workers and communities—symbolises the fact that this is truly a national day.

The government is reviewing all South Africa's holidays, to ensure that our calendar is reflective of the total experience of all the people. And to us it is patently clear what the mandate is from this gathering and many others throughout the country. With regard to today, in particular, we urge that employers honour agreements with workers regarding June 16th as a paid holiday.

But we would be misrepresenting the sentiments of the class of '76 if our only concern was that this day should be declared a national holiday.

Rather, we should first and foremost, approach it from the point of view that the heroes of those struggles had a noble mission. They were inspired by a thirst for knowledge: knowledge which knows no colour; knowledge acquired through persuasion and hard work; knowledge that taps talents and releases creative energies; and knowledge that puts South African youth on par with the best in the world.

As we enter the new and glorious epoch that June 16th helped to usher in, we will do well to emulate that heroism and turn it into an asset for the tasks that lie ahead.

We have achieved our freedom. But formal liberation will be an empty shell if we do not immediately start addressing the social conditions bred by apartheid. The Reconstruction and Development Programme must be implemented without delay.

It is therefore fitting that youth organisations of various persuasions have adopted the theme: youth united for reconciliation, education and development - as an embodiment of the spirit of this commemoration. We also acknowledge the presence in our midst of eminent representatives of the United Nations International Children's Education Fund; and express our confidence that your presence in our country will, in more ways than one, assist our programmes to improve the conditions of our youth.

The government is convinced that among the first challenges that we need to address in this regard is to inculcate the culture of learning and teaching in all schools.

No matter what the origins of the profound education crisis might be, the fact is that this has become our collective heritage. We are no longer petitioners, exerting pressure from the sidelines. We have to roll up our sleeves and together tackle the problems.

I am personally encouraged by reports of a return to normality in the schools, since the elections. This does show the commitment on the part of teachers and students to expend their energies in ensuring that we truly become masters of our own destiny.

The problems wrought by apartheid education have lately been compounded by such terrible tendencies as the proliferation of criminal gangs, weapons and drugs in some of our schools. This cannot be allowed to continue. All-round discipline, within an education strategy involving all players, is fundamental to the solution of these problems.

In order to address the root causes of the education crisis, we intend to table a bill in Parliament soon, to eradicate discrimination and take the first major steps towards ten years of free quality education.

For these changes to be effective, there has to be close co-operation between government and organisations of teachers, students, parents, workers and the business community. The task to make South Africa a learning and learned nation belongs to all of us.

The culture of teaching and learning means also that there should be a culture of rights in the schools. Teachers deserve to be treated with respect by students, society and government. In turn, they will enjoy such respect if they act responsibly, appreciating the central position that their fraternity occupies in society.

With regard to this year in particular, we fully support the initiatives to make up for the time lost during recent national events. We hope that the intensive learning effort will constitute the beginning of a nation-wide and continuing campaign.

The opening of doors to the world offers more than just new opportunities for the youth. It is also a great challenge for us to improve our standards to match those of other nations.

I wish to use this opportunity to send out an invitation to the youth of our country to be a full part of the exciting transformation that we are engaged in. The government is involved in discussions with different youth organisations on how they can best make their contribution to the nation-building and development effort.

During the address at the opening of the last session of Parliament, we announced the decision to establish a national youth commission. We have now gone a step

further and established a cabinet committee on youth under the supervision of minister of sport and recreation. We further wish to welcome the progress being made by the youth formations towards the setting up of a youth parliament in the form of the national youth council.

In these endeavours, political youth organisations in particular need to address the problem of their functioning simply as duplicates of their mother bodies. Needless to say, what is needed are creative programmes which promote the interests of all youth and involve African, coloured, indian and white youth in so far as government is concerned, the aim is not to attend to the youth as if you were some separate and special species from outer space. Our central approach is to ensure that young people are fully integrated into the social, economic and political life of society.

Our policies must turn into reality the principle that every child deserves to have a decent home and be brought up in the loving care of a family. The terrible legacy of street children has to be attended to with urgency. A collective effort has to be launched by the government, civil society and the private sector to ensure that every child is looked after, has sufficient nutrition and health care. The government has already started taking steps in this regard.

We have, further, taken steps to ensure that within the shortest possible time, we empty our jails of children. The process of finding alternative centres for them is under way.

Personally, I regard this as an urgent priority. In a humble attempt to contribute to this effort, I am consulting with relevant individuals and bodies, for me to set up a presidential trust fund representative of people beyond the ANC and the mass democratic movement, to specifically deal with the problems of street children and detainees. I intend to make a contribution of R150,000 [rand] a year to this fund - irrespective of the decision that Parliament will make about the salaries of elected representatives. Further details will be announced in due course.

The fund I have referred to will assist in alleviating these problems. But I do recognise, as all of you do, that a lasting solution lies in comprehensive socio-economic upliftment programmes. At the same time, the youth, especially from disadvantaged communities, need to realise that we cannot rely only on governmental programmes and charity. We also have to take initiatives in our communities to pool our meagre resources for projects such as bursaries and skills upgrading.

One of the most important problems facing the youth and society is the AIDS epidemic. We can no longer afford to hide behind tradition and embarrassment, pretending that this problem does not exist. To do so is to consign our nation to certain disaster. We need to join hands now to ensure that the campaigns launched make the maximum impact.

It serves no purpose to continue blaming the past for these problems, including drug trafficking, gangsterism and violence. We must all take responsibility by tackling the root causes at the same time as we ensure effective law-enforcement.

The security forces, working hand-in-hand with communities, have an enormous role to play in this regard.

The responsibility of maintaining public safety and security is not one of the police alone. The people more especially the youth should take an active part in the police-community forums that are being set up across the country. And, together, we must transform the institutions of security to become servants of the people.

For this reason, we should all condemn in the strongest terms the shooting and killing of policemen and women.

In addition, our communities cannot allow a situation in which young men and women continue to harass communities and butcher one another in the name of community self-defence.

We are convinced that there are many cadres of integrity in self-defence units who have played a crucial role in times of need. But the true measure of their integrity has been displayed in their co-operation with community structures to implement a programme that will see to their return to school, integration within the security forces or participation in skills-upgrading. Those who defy these programmes cannot justifiably claim to act on behalf of the community or expect community protection for their evil deeds.

I call on all youth to join us in the effort to build peace and reconciliation in our land.

The government of national unity is on course and all the participating organisations are co-operating well. As demonstrated at the OAU summit from which we have just returned, we are, as a nation, making a tremendous impact on the continent and the entire world.

The manner in which the youth co-ordinating structures have organised this event is a clear statement to the nation and the world, that the youth is committed to the healing of the wounds of the past.

With you, we say to all South Africa's youth, black and white, including those in the army and police: June 16th is your day. You might have been on the other side of the dividing line of apartheid. But now is the time to join the majority in building a new and glorious future for our country and all its people.

There is nothing to fear from democracy. The African National Congress seeks no retribution. Our message of reconciliation is inspired by a genuine love for our country. When we call for the truth we do so in order to ensure that all of us come to terms with the past. So that we can bury those evil experiences secure in the knowledge that future generations will recoil from any temptation to repeat them.

Let us all rise to the challenge of the freedom that we have won. That challenge is to create a better life for all South Africans: to create jobs, to provide free quality education and open up opportunities for skills training, to build houses, to provide health facilities and other basic services.

Let us together answer the question, so where to now, with a new youthful determination to learn, to build and to live life to the full. The country thirsts for your talents and energy.

Together, let us get South Africa working! Thank you.

Work Attendance Normal in PWV, Durban

*MB1606093494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] Early reports on the movement of public transport indicate that workers in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Province and in the Durban area are not staying away on a large scale to celebrate 16 June. Buses and trains are running normally and carrying the normal number of passengers. The government decided yesterday not to declare today an official public holiday despite trade union insistence. The South African Chamber of Business welcomed the announcement but asked that the employers be flexible towards workers wanting the day off.

Minister Naidoo Discusses Implementation of RDP

*MB1506175594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Jun 94 p 19*

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo by Shaun Johnson and Kaizer Nyatumba]

[Text]

On being Minister Without Portfolio.

The RDP [Reconstruction and Development Programme] had to be driven by the president, to be made a major flagship of the GNU [Government of National Unity]. The president had to be assisted by someone of ministerial status to ensure the programme was implemented—that's what I wanted to do.

On the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

The RDP is an integrated and coherent growth and developmental strategy that spans different ministries. My function is really to be the back-up for the president in terms of making sure that the goals of the RDP are implemented.

On the RDP and the Cabinet.

You have a government that has accepted the RDP—all parties in the GNU. We are in the process of finalising an

RDP Special Committee of Cabinet, which will look at how to ensure that we build co-operation in an integrated way.

On the RDP as an ANC policy.

The RDP is a programme. The document as it developed is not a Bible. What the ANC agreed was a framework: a million houses over five years; two-and-a-half million jobs through a public works programme; 10 years of basic, high-quality education; and so on. The Government has adopted that.

On Inputs to the RDP.

We are looking at inputs from all government departments, parastatals, State institutions, provincial and local government, civil society, the private sector, trade union movement, etcetera. That process has now started.

On whether he is the RDP's 'policeman'.

I never wanted to be a policeman in my life, and the way I approach my work is that whether you are a National Party person or IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] person or ANC, you have been elected, so that you deliver the goods and services to the people. The only coherent vehicle through which you can deliver goods and services is the RDP.

On the RDP and the rest of government.

The RDP is not just something located in this office, in isolation from what is going on in the rest of Government. Take the RDP fund. It has two objectives. One is to leverage within government departments the ability of those departments to allocate resources to new priorities, and the second is to kick-start an RDP programme. Ministers must start defining a five-year strategy linked to RDP priorities. I work with a number of key Ministers who present on a regular basis reports to Cabinet that measure the goals we have set.

On provincial involvement.

I am in regular contact with all the premiers. There are meetings that I attend with the regional premiers that involve provincial affairs and local government, together with Public Administration and with Finance (Ministers). The core of the RDP is driven by a very tight working together of (the ministries of) Public Administration, Finance and State Expenditure, the RDP office here and Provincial and Local Government Affairs. We include as well the Public Works Minister.

On longer-term change.

In terms of infrastructural programmes, that requires more time (than the 100-day programme). You can't make an ad hoc decision about whether you start at Orange Farm or at Tokoza. We are ready to put into place a major project and are sitting down with local

government MECs [member executive council] to try and work out some programme. Not all provinces have the same priorities.

On whether regular RDP updates will be issued.

Absolutely. Part of our duties is communication strategy. I am very keen (to see) that there is a public way in which the RDP gets assessed.

On the cost of implementing the RDP.

People did not understand how we approached this issue. When we (the ANC) talked about funding the RDP, remember, we argued consistently that the major source of funding must come from the way you reorganise government expenditure towards new priorities. We are wanting to get away from the idea of the RDP being an add-on programme.

On others' role in implementing the RDP:

The RDP is not just a Government programme. When it is driven by people and centred around people's needs, it will succeed. Government needs to build a genuine partnership with the trade union movement, organised business, civic movements, rural-based movements, women's movements, etc.

On private sector involvement in the RDP.

I think we have achieved a great deal of (consensus) that the RDP represents a coherent and stable strategy towards rebuilding the country. The next issue is to put your money where your mouth is. The one important area is to get private sector investment in the economy. Because the following investment is going to come in from overseas (only once) private sector investment is coming from South Africa. It really needs to be brought to the public's awareness. There is potential for a major housing boom, linked to infrastructural development, and the private sector really needs to get involved.

On his new lifestyle and position as Cabinet Minister.

My current lifestyle is very much like my old lifestyle. I spend my time meeting with trade union representatives, civil organisations, the different Ministers, etcetera, around issues which have always interested me—developmental issues. In a sense it has been quite a smooth transition from running Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], where my major role was co-ordination and development programmes, to being involved in reconstruction programmes.

On sitting in the Union Buildings.

How do I feel about sitting in the Union Building? I feel phenomenal. It is an amazing feeling to sit here and think that not so long ago there used to be a government that plotted against us. It's a really ironic twist of fate. It's an amazing feeling that we can now actually do things that Government needs to do, and in a way that is democratic.

On his personal relationships with De Klerk and Keys.

Obviously my relationship with the Deputy President (De Klerk) in the past has been a turbulent one. We were protagonists in a battle where we sought to establish democracy. But we fought an election and we have agreed on a GNU. And we have agreed now on the RDP. At a personal level, I never hold grudges against anyone. In fact, among the people I respect most are those that have been among my foes. In terms of Derek Keys, I never locked horns with him; I locked horns with his predecessor (Barend du Plessis).

Government Rules Out Privatization of Parastatals

MB1506135894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jun 94 p 1

[Report by Adrian Hadland]

[Text] Parastatal companies had a special role to play in government's reconstruction and development programme and would not be privatised, Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau said yesterday. As providers of vital foreign exchange and suitable conduits for the implementation of affirmative action initiatives, parastatal groups falling under Sigcau's ministerial ambit, such as Denel, Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], Transnet [Transportation Network] and Safcol [expansion unknown] would be commercialised but not sold to the private sector.

This was a change from the former government's policy which was to commercialise public enterprises with a view to eventual privatisation, she said in Pretoria. "While we have appreciation and understanding for the role of privatisation in the more sophisticated economies, we remain justifiably wary of privatisation along similar lines in SA's unique context."

Privatisation could lead to share ownership being transferred to "an exclusive group" without granting the nation as a whole the opportunity to benefit from the process. For the moment, the emphasis would be on commercialisation as well as ensuring transparency and accountability in the governing of public enterprises.

While affirmative action programmes had already been instituted in the parastatals, Sigcau said she would be taking a keen interest in how these were developed, particularly with regard to women.

Eskom's objective was to achieve a "fundamental shift" in its race and gender profile by the year 2000. Until December 1996, Eskom's recruitment of employees, bursars and trainees would give preference to black South Africans.

Transnet's Turn Strategy, which had been in operation for two years, had similar aims and objectives.

Denel had committed itself to training 500 technicians, 200 computer programmers and had agreed that 30

percent of its management would be from under-represented groups within three years.

Sigcau said affirmative action programmes would have to be sensitive to the aspirations of non-black staff. "There will still be promotions of white South Africans and no white employee will lose his job because of affirmative action." But she warned that while every effort would be made to implement affirmative action in a sympathetic way "no one will be allowed to frustrate its objectives."

Sigcau also said government's policy on acquisitions would prevent, "if at all practicable", the continuing concentration of markets. Competition policy would emphasise the "protection of competition, rather than of the competitors."

Economic Forum Likely To Become Statutory Body

MB1506142294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Johannesburg June 15 SAPA—The National Economic Forum [NEF] is likely to become a statutory body, continuing to advise government on economic policy and its implementation, senior NEF officials said Wednesday [15 June] in Johannesburg. NEF labour convenor Jayendra Naidoo told a media briefing a final report on the co-operative business, government and labour body would be made next month.

However, he said key conclusions of the report suggested the NEF become a statutory body funded with public money.

The report, by a task force formed in February, also urged the merging of the NEF with the National Manpower Commission to enhance the tripartite role of the current forum in economic matters.

"Tripartism has a role to play in formulating and implementing economic policy," Mr Naidoo said, "it has proved to be very useful."

NEF government convenor Japie Jacobs, also special advisor to the finance minister, said the NEF would have to be re-focussed but was still a vital body. "I can't see us governing the country economically without a body like the nef," he told reporters.

NEF business convenor Bobby Godsell also expressed his support for the body's role, saying it was "an instrument for government to govern with civil society".

Botha: 'No Control' Over Fuel Price Increase

MB1606100794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0510 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Interview with Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha by announcer Jeremy Dawes in the Johannesburg studio; date not given; from the "Radio Today" program—recorded]

[Text] As you are no doubt aware, the price of petrol is to go up by 8 cents a liter from a minute past midnight tomorrow night. Earlier, we spoke to the mineral and energy affairs minister, Pik Botha, who assured us that the government has done everything in its power to avoid the inevitable.

[Begin recording] [Botha] Actually, the increase should have been 14 cents per liter, but because of the government's sensitivity for the consumer and the problem this will cause, we for weeks worked with the National Economic Forum and the Liquid Industry Fuels Task Force to achieve this. I am very sorry this is the case, but it's like the weather—you have no control over it. I trust that our public will understand this.

[Dawes] Some of the biggest fuel users or petrol users are the taxi operators. Is government promoting the use of diesel motor power by taxi operators to minimize fuel usage?

[Botha] Well, this matter, together with a lot of the fundamental issues surrounding the fuel industry in this country, will now be thoroughly investigated and examined by the government in conjunction with and with the assistance of the National Economic Forum and the Liquid Fuels Industry Task Force, and I trust that within weeks we will come up, hopefully, with a new mechanism for determining the petrol price. Secondly, to look at precisely, aspects like the one you mentioned.

I am not this morning in a position offhand to say whether that is feasible, but certainly we are sympathetic—more than sympathetic to the problems of the taxi industry. They are carrying almost half, if not more than half, of all passengers in this country. They are the single largest user and consumer of petrol, and anything that can alleviate their position we will support.

[Dawes] Mr. Botha, the Automobile Association is in favor of deregulation of the whole system. How do you feel about this?

[Botha] I am open-minded. I am open-minded, and I am prepared to recommend any system that will...that will make petrol less expensive for our people, for our consumers, but then it must be thoroughly investigated so that it is not a temporary...not a temporary, interim reduction that is brought about, but that, in the long term, the interest of all the parties involved are served. There are 28,000 pump attendants spread out through this country. I want to know: Will they lose their jobs? If there is what they call, you know, vertical integration. I want to know: What about the small operator, far away from the major urban areas? Will he survive? We need small businesses. Small businesses are the entities that employ people and resolve your employment problem, unemployment problems, so it is a complicated issue but of course we are sympathetic to any suggestion that takes into account a balance of interest. [end recording]

Iscor Entering Titanium, Heavy Metals Industry *MB1506142394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1357 GMT 15 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 15 SAPA—Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] said on Wednesday [15 June] it was entering the titanium and heavy metals industry by acquiring 100 per cent of the shares and claims in Natal Mineral Sands from Shell (South Africa) and Rhoex.

Subject to certain conditions, the effective date of the transaction would be July 1.

The acquisition involves two quality mineral sands resources which are located in Natal and Transkei.

By taking over Natal minerals sands and the interests of Rhoex in Wavecrest (Transkei), Iscor has acquired most of the remaining South African titanium reserves with low radio-activity levels.

"This significant resource of high grade chlorinatable feedstock, low in radio activity, will enable Iscor to enter this industry," Ben Alberts, Iscor's executive director, mining, said.

"We are one of the South African organisations with the technical know-how, infrastructure and ability to develop the required smelting technology. We have already done a number of successful smelting trials with the mineral."

The take over of Natal mineral sands follows on the announcements earlier this year that Iscor had successfully tendered for coal exploration rights near the town of Morabai in Queensland, Australia and its investment in the Qingdao port complex in the People's Republic of China to secure a dedicated iron ore storage facility.

Envoy to U.S. Notes Restrictions on Arms Trade *MB1606095294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 94*

[Text] South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Harry Schwarz, says that although weapons sanctions have been lifted there are still restrictions on the weapons trade with Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] and Denel. Speaking in a radio interview he said that this was because American legislation did not allow American companies to trade with companies which had been blacklisted. He said that the two South African companies have still not been removed from the weapons blacklist despite the lifting of sanctions. Mr. Schwarz confirmed that a number of South Africans had been arrested for drug smuggling in various American cities and were awaiting trial. It's believed that the suspects were acting as couriers in the United States and Europe for African drug smugglers.

Cabinet Committee: Zulu King Should Retain Land

MB1506185294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Pretoria June 15 SAPA—The cabinet committee appointed to investigate the controversial transfer of three million hectares of KwaZulu land into the trusteeship of King Goodwill Zwelithini has recommended he continue as guardian of the land. The report of the committee, chaired by Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom, was submitted to cabinet on Wednesday [15 June].

On April 25, two days before the election, the then State President F W de Klerk assented to the transfer of the land to the trustee of the Ingonyama [King's] Trust, King Goodwill.

The transfer, made in terms of the KwaZulu Ingonyama Trust Act of 1994, caused an outcry when it was made public after the elections, and the cabinet on May 23 appointed a committee to investigate the act.

Mr Hanekom said in a statement on Wednesday there was sufficient common ground between the relevant parties to arrive at an acceptable solution and to secure an appropriate role for the Zulu king as guardian of the tribal land.

The committee found the goals for the establishment of the trust were to ensure that land occupied or owned by tribes in the affected area would vest in them when the new constitution came into effect.

"The intention was to create a mechanism to preserve tribal interests in the land, within the present framework of traditional authority structures. There was no intention to give the trust the powers of government.

"The act does not make the ingonyama the owner of the land in the sense that it is his personal property—he holds the land as statutory trustee, subject to existing rights of people," Mr Hanekom said.

Furthermore, most of the land was already occupied by tribes and communities since before 1913 and the act would have limited impact on land redistribution and restitution.

"However, the act results in an unusual mixture of public and private law powers and functions. This complicates its interpretation and application, resulting in uncertainty and administrative problems."

The committee recommended the act be amended or substituted so that the ingonyama continued his guardianship of the land, with his powers and functions described.

The act should address issues dealing with alienation of land and resolution of tribal border disputes, and should

govern all tribally-owned land falling within the former territory of KwaZulu, subject to the existing rights of occupants of that land.

"Legislation should create a structure for managing the land which is sufficiently broadly-based to ensure any unwarranted interference by any person or body, or manipulation of the land is not possible. This is done to allay any fears of possible illicit interference or manipulation," Mr Hanekom said.

Legislation to give effect to this decision should be the subject of consultation between the national government and the provincial government. "All parties should agree and undertake not to take any action which might pre-empt the implementation of this decision."

Mr Hanekom said he wished to assure the South African public that the cabinet committee, operating within a tight deadline, had taken its task "very seriously indeed". All facts and implications were taken into account in formulating the recommendations to cabinet, he said.

Mbeki Addresses Volkstaat Council; Chairman Elected

MB1606121194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki says the Volkstaat [homeland] Council is ultimately responsible for negotiations for a volkstaat and self-determination for the Afrikaner.

Mr. Mbeki was speaking at the swearing-in of the 20 members of the council in Pretoria this morning. Addressing the members at the Old Raadsaal at Church Square, he said a volkstaat and self-determination should be given attention under the guidelines of a democratic South Africa. He commended the leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, for drawing right-wing Afrikaners towards the constitutional process.

General Viljoen said the changes that had taken place in South Africa were only the first step. He said it was in the interests of the country that the needs of the Afrikaner were rapidly identified. General Viljoen said Afrikaners would have to realize that they would not be able to live totally separate from the country because South Africa had an integrated economy.

Mr. Johann Wingaard was elected chairman of the Volkstaat Council.

Mandela's Position on Volkstaat Issue Assessed

MB1606111794 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 12 Jun 94 p 15

[Commentary by Z.B. du Toit]

[Excerpt] Amidst criticism from his own ranks, President Mandela this week renewed his commitment to negotiations with the right wing over a white homeland. His idea is to give the right wing enough time to realize that an independent state for Afrikaners is unattainable, writes Z.B. du Toit.

Proponents of a separate state for Afrikaners achieved some measure of success this week when the Volkstaatraad [homeland council], whose task it is to formulate a plan for such a state according to the constitution, met for the first time. This happened amid growing suspicions that right-wingers are the target of a long and well-planned maneuver by President Mandela to do away with the idea of a volkstaat as well as to defuse the threat of right-wing politics.

The essence of this is that President Mandela wants right-wingers to come to the realization that the establishment of a white homeland is an impossible task, or at least to show them that the idea is so unfeasible that they will abandon it. For a while now, the ANC has apparently carefully been trying not to show its strong opposition to an ethnic home for Afrikaners, with the knowledge that the current delicate constitutional process should not be exposed to the threat of disruptive action by right-wingers.

No Feasible Plan

What has led to the ANC finally accommodating the right wing is the absence thus far of any practical plan for a homeland. All the major right-wing political parties, primarily established to promote apartheid, were until recently strongly opposed to an independent state for Afrikaners. With its strategy of accommodating the right wing the ANC will also be able to gain the advantage because of the strong differences in opinion among those in favor of a homeland. Some are emotionally committed to a homeland somewhere in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, while others are dogmatic in their attempts to establish one in the northwestern Cape.

During negotiations Mr. Mandela and the ANC threw the ball neatly into the court of the right wing with their invitation: Draw up a plan, put it on the table and let us take a look at it. The ANC must realize that any expert investigation into a homeland in the north will have to bow down to the harsh reality of an overwhelming majority of blacks in the region, and Afrikaners totally dependent on an economy dominated by black labor. An Afrikaans state in the region will lead to either the large-scale movement of people or disenfranchisement, the two biggest sins of apartheid. This is of course not practical.

Rejected

If the Volkstaatraad had to approach the Constitutional Assembly with such a plan, it would immediately be rejected. The ANC knows it will have world support when it does this. The only remaining option is that a relatively uninhabited region of the country be selected

in which Afrikaners can resettle themselves over a long period so that a white majority can be assured and a new country established.

If President Mandela wants to do something practical about his accommodation politics then he could even suggest that such an area, for example Northwestern Cape, be cordoned off temporarily as a possible future Afrikaner state. This would present a challenge to the far-right to develop the area, including setting up basic services which forms part of any new state; however, will Afrikaners be able to do this?

The impression is created that President Mandela wants to find out now if Afrikaners really are in favor of a homeland, if one takes into account his reference to a referendum among Afrikaners to test support for a white homeland. It is also possible that he will wait for the first concrete proposals on the homeland to be presented so that all Afrikaners are aware of its content, because the ANC apparently reasons that large-scale uprooting will be necessary and will not exactly be enthusiastically received among the majority of Afrikaners. [passage omitted]

HNP Holds Special Congress To Prepare for Future

MB1106162294 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3-9 Jun 94 p 1

[Text] The HNP's [Reformed National Party] special congress on 31 May was held to prepare the party for the new phase in the struggle for Afrikaner nationalism. The congress was held in the Silverton City Hall and delegates and other members of the party turned up in large numbers from all over the country and packed the hall for the proceedings. The decision to hold the congress on a historic day such as 31 May [Republic Day] met with great approval among party members.

After leader Jaap Marais's inspiring speech on political strategies, party members could again look forward to the difficult but exciting road that lies ahead in the future of the HNP. Party members once more came to realize that the HNP was the only party which had the leader and the commitment to lead the Afrikaner people in the dark days ahead.

The rest of the day's activities were based on possible changes to the HNP's program of principles, the constitution, and the party's authority structures in the light of the struggle ahead. Changes have been proposed to improve the HNP's effectiveness in the changing times in which the De Klerk government has plunged us. This will put the HNP in a position to oppose the government, as should be the case in a democratic order.

The HNP is to take the lead in the spirit of resistance and opposition against the humiliation and defamation of the Afrikaner nation and its language. On the basis of nationalism, emphasis in HNP policy will fall strongly on each nation's preference for that which is its own.

There was a general feeling in the audience that it was only a matter of time before HNP policy and principles were regarded as the only ones capable of resolving the South African situation. Through the funds that have been collected by workers in the party, especially in parts of the Cape province, it can be deduced that throughout the country the Afrikaner nation hungers for truth, and that Afrikaners are once again rallying to support the HNP in its struggle against enemies of the Afrikaner nation.

HNP Policy Changes Published

MB1106170794 Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans 3-9 Jun 94 p 4

[Excerpts] The HNP's [Reformed National Party] special congress rewrote parts of its program of principles to expand on previous ideas so that they fit into the current political climate. However, not a single principle has been compromised or watered down. The amendments were accepted unanimously. [passage omitted]

Article 3, which deals with the party's objectives, says: As a political national front of Afrikanerdom, the party encourages the Afrikaner nation to uphold and adhere to—in politics and in other spheres of the nation's existence—the following principles in the Republic of South Africa.

On national identity, the right-wing again reaffirms its view: "Since it pleased God to create different peoples and nations:

- The national identity of the Afrikaner nation and that of the other nations in South Africa must be preserved;
- The Afrikaner nation must be bound to its culture;
- The general development of the nation's life must be along Christian-national norms, and
- The anti-Christian and antinational pursuit of cultural uniformity, ethnic mixing, and the preparation of a world state must at all times be opposed, so that the Creator will be glorified by a variety of national cultures.

The article on population politics has been rewritten as follows:

- The HNP's foundation is nationalism. It is based on preference for what is your own, a universal right of persons and groups.
- Society in South Africa is not one single community, but a diversity of communities which differ in race, culture, language, and religion. To try to integrate these communities into a single nation by means of a general franchise under a central authority is unacceptable in the light of the right to continued existence and self-determination of the different communities.

As condition for the upholding of a peaceful order of organic homogeneousness, and the success of a policy of peaceful neighborliness, opposition to mixing and to the

elimination of national boundaries must be maintained through the upholding of separate identities.

History—including that of Africa since the 1960's—is full of failed attempts to accommodate divergent groups in one parliamentary democracy. History has confirmed that a parliamentary democracy has limited tolerance for racial and religious differences. So, too, does the history of the Soviet Union and the countries of Central Europe in the 90's indicate that cultural, religious, and historical differences are destructive in democratically integrated states.

Afrikaners and English speakers: Since the Afrikaner not only makes up the oldest part of the white population, but is also the only white nation born in this country, and since the Afrikaner, due to his homogeneousness is not able to receive any direct reinforcements from outside, the authorities must see to it that the Afrikaans language, culture, and way of life are upheld and promoted at all times, so that the national and cultural identity of Afrikanerdom is preserved untarnished—an Afrikanerdom which also includes those English speakers and other language groups who identify with the historical roots and the history of the Afrikaner people.

Language: The party recognizes Afrikaans as an indigenous language of Africa, as the name indicates, but also a cultural language that distinguishes itself from other indigenous languages. It is the language in which the struggle for freedom against British domination was conducted, and in which great political and economic development took place. It is also the language that has stamped not only thousands of farms and numerous towns and cities in the country, but also the fishes and rivers, trees and mountains, birds and other animals of the country. This gives the Afrikaans language an inalienable, unique right in the country over other languages that are not indigenous.

The party concedes that English is an international language, and also that it is the language of a considerable section of South Africa's population, and is therefore regarded as a useful communication medium.

The congress used words such as "race" where applicable in its program of principles.

Agriculture was specifically singled out for a lot of attention. The existence and welfare of the rural population has to be seen as very important. The preservation and the increase of independent and self-sufficient land owners must be promoted. The stifling of the individual farmer by any person or interest group who is in a position of power and influence by being in control of big capital, must be fought.

The HNP's policy on the protection of white land ownership and of the farmer's full control over marketing his own products, as opposed to the capitalist interests which control the "middleman," are also contained in the program. The HNP also says there has to be

a policy which positively encourages the birthrate among whites. White births have in the past been discouraged by the state.

Significant, too, is the policy to give spiritual and physical aid to the needy. Where such help cannot be provided, the state should intervene. The church must also play a big role in community affairs, as the HNP acknowledges the state's Christian commitments.

ANC To Restructure To Have More Control Over MPs

MB1506141994 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jun 94 p 2

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town—The ANC national working committee decided yesterday to go ahead with a major phased restructuring of the party aimed at gaining more effective party control over members in government. The committee also agreed to introduce, before next week's mini-session of Parliament, a type of constituency system to ensure MPs and senators were put to work effectively, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said afterwards.

The committee, which met in Johannesburg, also set up a subcommittee to investigate the salary structures of MPs, senators and Ministers after complaints from ANC local and provincial structures that these salaries were too big.

Ramaphosa said the ANC's restructuring was aimed at "streamlining the party structures to ensure effective co-ordination between what happens in Parliament, in government and in the organisation".

He declined to disclose further details at this stage, except to say the restructuring would take place in stages. He described the plan as "historic and ground-breaking". The next stage would be for the ANC regions to discuss the proposal before it was debated again.

Ramaphosa said the salary sub-committee would analyse the report of the Melamet Committee on Remuneration of Politicians, which was released in April and led to the row within the ANC. The subcommittee would compare the salary structures under the previous government and the new ones.

The Melamet committee recommended that MPs earn a basic salary before tax of R193,200 [rand] while Ministers earn R470,400 before tax.

The ANC parliament caucus decided two weeks ago that MPs, senators, Deputy Ministers and Ministers would contribute between R750 and R2,000 a month to the party earning the ANC more than R260,000 a month.

ANC officials said earlier that they realised the danger of ordinary MPs not having much work to do and seemingly being left out in the cold on major decision-making.

The more than 300 ANC MPs and senators would be expected to represent all voters in their area and not just their party's supporters.

The ANC constituencies—the old system of constituencies fell away when negotiators agreed to implement proportional representation—were expected to be broadly based on SA's magisterial boundaries.

PWV Unveils Plans To Rebuild Towns, Reorient Police

MB1506172194 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Jun 94 p 3

[By Charmeela Bhagawat]

[Text] Bold plans to control violence and crime and to rebuild war-ravaged Reef townships were revealed by PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] safety and security chief Jessie Duarte yesterday. In a report to the standing committee for safety and security at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] near Soweto, Duarte said the creation of peace and the rebuilding of communities on the East Rand were high on her list of priorities.

Other priorities included the establishment of community policing forums, car theft, rape, allegations of police torture, and gun control legislation.

Duarte said the improvement of working conditions for policemen and the upgrading of police stations were also "absolute necessities".

"Job satisfaction is certainly not the motivating factor for entering the SAPS [South African Police Service]. Rather, job necessity seems to be the factor motivating people."

She added that solving the problem of disillusionment, without looking at a programme of affirmative action for black police personnel in particular, was not possible.

Duarte said efforts to stabilise the East Rand had already begun, with the creation of an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]-ANC working group to look at the opening of "no-go areas", the resumption of train services between Kwesini and Katlehong, and the security of residents returning to their homes.

She explained proposals to reorientate members of self-defence and self-protection units created to protect communities and hostels. Duarte said a programme, organised by the PWV MEC [member executive council] for education, had been established to enable members of the units between the ages of 13 and 18 to attend six-month "reintegration school programmes" to prepare them for admission to ordinary schools.

Members between the ages of 19 and 24 would be put through adult literacy programmes and be assisted with job creation or entrance to tertiary institutions.

And older members would be assisted in joining the police force as reservists or organised into neighbourhood watch programmes.

Duarte said that according to the defence force about 20,000 illegal weapons were in circulation on the East Rand and an amnesty or gun collection campaign would retrieve only about 10 percent of the weapons.

One of the problems was community scepticism about the police force and the number of weapons illegally owned by criminals, said Duarte.

The "unprecedented" increase in rapes and violent crime against women had prompted the urgent need for members of the police force to be trained to deal with victims, said Duarte.

She also proposed the creation of a commission of inquiry to investigate police torture.

Police To Resemble U.S.-British Systems

MB1406195494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] police force will be completely revamped in the near future and will have elements of both the United States and British systems. The new force will come into operation after the promulgation of the Police Act, which is expected in August. Veronica van der Westhuizen reports:

The South African Police have long been seen as a controversial force in society. They are perceived as inefficient and corrupt, and are not trusted by the majority of the population. Today a number of recommendations were made at a special hearing to address these problems by the PWV's MEC [member of the executive council] for Public Safety and Security, Ms. Jessie Duarte. The suggestions included the control of the traffic department by the national ministry. It was recommended that drug trafficking and gun running be dealt with by the National Investigation Service [NIS]. The NIS would resemble America's Federal Bureau of Investigation. The former Internal Stability Unit will

now be known as the Public Order Unit and will concentrate on visible policing at taxi ranks, marches, festivals and soccer matches.

Gun control was highlighted as a special area of concern which needed urgent attention. It's been estimated that between 20,000 and a million illegal weapons are available in the PWV area. A peace action plan to resolve conflict between hostel and township residents was also proposed, as well as the promotion of a constructive relationship between the police and the community. A program to reorientate self-defense units has already been established.

Sexwale Pledges To Support Police

MB1606055994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale today said the South African Police Service's negative image has to change urgently. He and members of the provincial legislature addressed the police in the region.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Veronica Van der Westhuizen] Throughout the years policemen have been regarded as thugs by the majority of South Africans due to the political situation in the country. Mr. Sexwale said that policemen had been used by politicians to enforce unpopular laws such as the Group Areas Act and the Immorality Act. He today asked the police to leave politics in the hands of the government and to make the protection of the public its primary task.

[Sexwale, in English] Let us strategize together. Let us begin to find ways of addressing all the problems that we have together. I must tell you, you are some of the most underpaid people in this country [applause].

[Van der Westhuizen] Mr. Sexwale said the PWV's executive council will support the police in all respects so that it can regain lost respectability in the region. He spoke out against attacks on policemen.

[Sexwale] We won't stand back to see policemen being killed in the street—honest, loyal people who are prepared to uphold the law as professional police.

[Van der Westhuizen] Mr. Sexwale appealed to policemen, and to those who, as he put it, did not deserve to wear a blue uniform, to create a police service that will be trusted and respected. [end recording]

Angola**UNITA Negotiators Considering Government Proposal***MB1506193794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Jun 94**[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]*

[Text] The approval of the document regarding the installation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and its senior officials has been postponed due to last minute differences. Everything remains the same, since at the last minute the UNITA representatives decided to postpone approving the document being discussed, alleging that they need more time to reflect. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who is mediating the Angolan peace process, is trying to control the situation by holding constant meetings with the UNITA team.

Meanwhile, the mediator has decided to release the government's negotiating team until 1600 tomorrow. It is presumed that by then UNITA may have a concrete and objective idea regarding the document still being discussed, which well-informed sources say may be approved. If that happens, the government and UNITA negotiators will then discuss the implementation of modalities on installing UNITA and its senior officials.

Clashes Under Way in Kuito, Malanje, Moxico*MB1506210194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Jun 94**[Italicized passages recorded]*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi's soldiers are still shelling the city of Kuito. Today more than eight civilians were killed and more than 20 others wounded. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports:

[Abraao] Today the center of the city was attacked and more than 20 civilians were wounded and eight others killed. The victims of the shellings and shooting over the past 24 hours include a child from an orphanage who was mortally wounded by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers when carrying water.

Meanwhile, Antonio Muhongo, provincial delegate of the Angola National Liberation Front, FNLA, described the food situation of the Kuito residents as catastrophic. The political official today told our local newsdesk that famine is killing innocent children, women and old people and appealed for an end to clashes and the resumption of humanitarian aid operations. He said the people's interests should be above individual interests and appealed to the international community to urge UNITA to accept the government's offer and put an end to the war.

In Malanje, the atmosphere is different. The government forces have inflicted yet more losses on UNITA. Military

sources revealed that today more than four UNITA rebels were killed in Quemba, along the road linking Malanje to Cambondo. Our correspondent Francisco Curingana reports:

[Curingana] A well informed military source today told the provincial radio station that four other rebels were killed in Quemba, along the road linking Malanje to Cambondo. On the occasion, the government forces captured two AKM weapons and a [word indistinct]. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], National Police, and the civilian defense maintain an active defense of all consolidated positions. The environment in the city has not altered, public services, markets and schools are functioning normally, and the political and military situation is under the control of government forces.

In Moxico Province, six battalions of Black Cockerel soldiers are regrouping to attack the city of Luena. These soldiers have been expelled from Lunda Sul Province, according to our correspondent in Moxico Pedro Sofrimento:

[Sofrimento] This was revealed by Colonel Mario Nelson Mendes, second in command of the Military Region of Independent Moxico, in an exclusive interview with Radio Nacional de Angola. The FAA senior officer said this movement of UNITA troops from the south to the east of the province is not news and the government forces are ready to respond to them. It is this fighting spirit of the FAA, National Police, and civilian defense that permitted the reoccupation of Camanongue District at 1400 on 12 June after hard clashes on three different occasions in which 11 rebels were killed and an assortment of war materiel was captured.

[Mendes] At present UNITA has avoided direct contact with our forces in the north, in Lunda Sul Province. Its forces fled to Moxico Province and I can say that at present [words indistinct] the territory.

[Sofrimento] Colonel Mendes concluded his interview by saying that while the politicians are involved in talks, the soldiers defend the physical integrity of the nation and the people.

UNITA Suffering Heavy Losses in Malanje*MB1506141194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 94*

[Text] The government forces are still blocking the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Malanje. Over the past few days, they have inflicted heavy losses on the rebels in various fronts. Our correspondent Francisco Curingana reports:

Yesterday, civilian defense combatants stationed in Ngumbue and Casseve, 17 km from the city of Malanje, killed nine rebels and captured 13 AKM weapons. Later on, during follow up operations in the area, the government forces killed another 27 rebels, including a senior officer. Meanwhile, the population are still abandoning the rebel areas. Sixty-seven people including old people,

women and children from Cambaxe presented themselves to government forces yesterday afternoon. They said the people are facing hardships in UNITA bases.

Government Soldiers Killed in Benguela

MB1606095194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Reports from Benguela Province say at least 10 government soldiers were killed in Balombo over the weekend. Our correspondent reports that many government soldiers were wounded during the clashes and substantial quantities of war materiel were captured by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

WFP: Aid Distribution Tied to UNITA Authorization

MB1506160894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The World Food Program [WFP] has suspended all humanitarian aid flights in Angola, because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has not authorized the planned flights into areas under its control. The negative effects of the WFP's measure can already be seen. Mercedes Sayagues, WFP spokesman for the southern African region, says that at least two cities are currently facing considerable food shortages, but the WFP will only resume the flights if UNITA gives security guarantees.

[Begin Sayagues recording] Yesterday the WFP canceled all its humanitarian flights in Angola because UNITA has not authorized the weekly flight plan. A document will be presented to the government on 15 June and between 15 and 16 June it will be sent to Huambo for UNITA's approval. Without this approval the WFP cannot send its personnel or aircraft to war zones, risking its personnel and aircraft. [end recording]

The aid is still being distributed by road in safe areas, but Mercedes Sayagues says this corresponds only to a third of the needs. This is the first time this year that WFP flights have been totally suspended in Angola. This organization is supplying about 70 percent of humanitarian assistance distributed in Angola.

Cabinda Governor on Efforts To Settle Enclave Dispute

MB1506133594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] Cabinda Province Governor Augusto Tomas has been talking to all and sundry, namely political forces, traditional and church authorities, and even youths. The aim is to search for a political solution to the Cabinda problem. So far, the meeting has gone well except that the FLEC-FAC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Cabinda Armed Forces] does not wish to cooperate.

[Begin recording] [Tomas] As you know, efforts have been made over the past few years to reach internal consensus and make it possible for the government and Cabinda political forces to meet and find a peaceful solution to the Cabinda dispute. Yet, some of the radical wings, namely FLEC-FAC, have not responded positively. Right now, FLEC-FAC and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola are waging hostile actions against civilians. The residents have condemned such actions.

[Unidentified correspondent] So, FLEC-FAC is the obstacle.

[Tomas] Well, I cannot say that. FLEC-FAC is the political grouping that has been hindering a rapid solution to the problem in view of the interference by foreign forces opposed to the general interests of the people of Cabinda. [end recording]

Tomas says FLEC-FAC's absence from the talks is not a major problem. Sooner or later there will be a solution to the Cabinda problem. What matters is for the provincial government to convey to the central government proposals that are endorsed by the majority of Cabinda residents. Those whom the governor has spoken to are for dialogue and reject war.

[Begin Tomas recording] We are encouraged by the fact that all those we have spoken to believe that dialogue, instead of war is the way of resolving the Cabinda problem. Another important aspect is that leading forces living in Cabinda wish to play an active role in resolving the Cabinda problem. The idea is to mobilize intellectuals in Angola, whether they come from Cabinda or not, as well as men of goodwill who live in Zaire, Congo and elsewhere who are interested in a solution to the Cabinda problem. [end recording]

Portuguese Cooperation Secretary Arrives in Luanda

MB1506143594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Dr. Brioso e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, arrived in Luanda this morning and has already begun working. His first working meeting was with Luanda Province Governor Justino Fernandes, with whom he discussed issues linked to the implementation of various projects in Luanda with the Portuguese participation. [passage omitted]

Minister on Shortcomings of Exchange Regulations

MB1606095394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Angola National Bank [BNA] intends to set the dollar rate at 115,000 new kwanzas to bring it closer to the black market rate. Meanwhile, Planning and Economic Coordination Minister Jose Pedro de Morais has

acknowledged that the new foreign exchange regulations have fallen short of the expectations.

[Begin Morais recording] That is due to a considerable increase in fixed expenses and the service of Angola's debt. So, the sale of foreign currency by commercial banks has not had an impact yet. That is due to two reasons. One is the small amounts of cash [preceding word in English] sold by the central bank. The other has to do with difficulties we are facing with credit lines which are drawn on the BNA, though they ought to be endorsed by commercial banks. [end recording]

Cruz Neto, head of BNA's management and reserves department, says the regular devaluations of the currency are designed to meet the goals set by the socio-economic program. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Minister Clarifies Role of SADC Task Force

MB1506134594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] The honorable minister of home affairs, Mr. Lesao Lehohla, this morning issued a statement clarifying the so-called task force which is being reported as preparing to come to Lesotho.

In his statement the minister said it had come to the attention of the government that the publication of news over the foreign radio stations and other media, in connection with the so-called task force coming to Lesotho, had again spread confusion in the ranks of some of the country's armed forces. The statement said, as previously, the issue of the task force, which resulted from the recent police strike, was a demonstration of the enthusiasm of SADC [Southern African Development Community] countries to help in the resolution through peaceful means, the difficulty of the lack of stability, not only in Lesotho but in other countries in the region, in the interest of bringing about peace and economic development in the region.

He said the issue of the task force should therefore be understood as a group of people, in the present circumstances, foreign ministers who have been charged with the responsibility to make an in depth investigation into the cause of the lack of stability in Lesotho. [as heard]

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Chairs Party Conference

MB1606101794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Mozambique National Resistance Movement [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama said in the city of Inhambane yesterday that the ongoing registration of voters is not running smoothly, allegedly because of fraud promoted by the ruling party. Afonso Dhlakama

was speaking at a news conference shortly after the first provincial cadre conference that began on 14 June.

Afonso Dhlakama said he had information that two Tanzanians have been arrested in Cabo Delgado Province. They had been registered for the October elections and were going to vote for Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]. Dhlakama accused electoral registration officers of furthering the interests of the ruling party, noting that they have been trained by Frelimo. He said in registering voters, electoral officers show a photograph of the president of the Republic, instructing the electorate to vote for Joaquim Chissano.

Asked to comment on Renamo's plans to (?monitor the registration of voters), Dhlakama said members of his movement have already been selected for that purpose. He said tomorrow Renamo monitors will be assigned to registration centers to put an end to irregularities. Afonso Dhlakama also accused the government of hindering the electoral process because no registration centers have been established in certain localities, forcing the residents to walk for miles to register. Dhlakama noted that registration teams should meet the electorate and not the other way round.

Turning to the role of Renamo advisers, Dhlakama said he was disturbed with the manner in which they are being treated in Inhambane Province. He said the advisers have no vehicles and the governor is undermining their activities.

Turning to the Renamo conference, which was designed to review party activities in the province, registration and education of voters, and the adoption of a Renamo election strategy, Dhlakama said those goals had been achieved. He described the conference as positive.

Meanwhile, the command of the Republic of Mozambique Police in Cabo Delgado Province has already denied Renamo's claim that two Tanzanians had been detained after being registered as voters.

Afonso Dhlakama has left for Xai-Xai for a meeting with Renamo cadres. The Gaza provincial cadre conference was scheduled to begin this afternoon, but had to be postponed due to Dhlakama's late arrival. [passage omitted]

Renamo spokesman (Rehire Khan) yesterday accused the UN Mozambique Civilian Police Command [Civpol] of collaborating with the Mozambican Government in violation of the General Peace Accord. (Khan) alleged that Civpol elements went to Chigubo District without informing the Renamo advisers to the governor of Gaza Province. (Khan) noted that Chigubo is a Renamo area. [passage omitted]

Election Office Confirms Tanzanians Tried To Register

MB1606121394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Joao Fareia, spokesman for Nampula's Provincial Elections Commission, said yesterday that there are many Tanzanians who live along Nampula Province's coastal region, but they are there purely for commercial reasons and not to take part in the Mozambican elections.

Fareia, who was speaking at the end of a restricted session of the commission, confirmed that two Tanzanians tried to register at one of the centers in the capital of Mossuril District. They produced their passports, but then changed their minds after being briefed on who was supposed to register. Fareia's remarks come in the wake of allegations by Mozambique National Resistance's political delegation in Nampula that many Tanzanians were reporting to registration centers in the Isle of Mozambique and Mossuril. [passage omitted]

Council of Ministers Assesses Army Budget

MB1606093394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Jun 94

[Text] The Council of Ministers has assessed the 1994 budget for the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. Meeting in its 11th ordinary session in Maputo today, the Council of Ministers also approved the decree on the sale of state-owned beach and country houses. The decree stipulates that the selling price is the same as the market price.

The session also approved a decree on the subscription of 408 shares allocated to our country, following an increase in the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development's capital. The Council of Ministers also approved a resolution ratifying a loan agreement between the Republic of Mozambique and the International Fund of Agricultural Development to finance small-scale fishing projects in Nampula Province and agricultural development projects in Niassa Province.

More Than 10,000 Mine Victims Recorded Since Accord

MB1506161194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] The Portuguese News Agency, LUSA, quotes studies published in the latest monthly information

bulletin of France's Medecins Sans Frontieres organization that more than 10,000 people have been victims of explosive devices in Mozambique since the General Peace Accord was signed.

The source reports that studies carried out by the British humanitarian organization [name indistinct] concluded that the number of mines in Mozambique is significantly less than the 2 million previously estimated. In its report, the organization expresses concern over mines in rural areas and added that with the return of refugees many land mines are being discovered as the land is being burned and cultivated. The Manhica, Moamba, and Boane Districts in Maputo Province, and Caia and Nhamatanda Districts in Sofala Province, have recorded the highest number of victims following mine explosions.

Zimbabwe

Fears of Preelection Violence Reportedly Growing

MB1506160194 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Observers in Zimbabwe says fears of pre-election violence have grown after an opposition politician urged his supporters to keep weapons to protect themselves from attack by members of the ruling party. The leader of the Forum Party, Mr. Justice Enoch Dumbuchena, said members of his party would be ready to retaliate against assaults by youths who have been urged by President Robert Mugabe to launch a house-to-house campaign to drum up support for his ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Party.

Civil Service, Armed Forces Receive Salary Increases

MB1606131594 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government has granted large allowances and salary increases of between 10 to 23 percent to members of Zimbabwe's civil service and Armed Forces. Reports said the salary increases would cost Zimbabwean taxpayers about 217 million U.S. dollars. Low paid workers were given salary increments of 23 percent to match Zimbabwe's annual inflation rate and others were given between 10 to 23 percent. In addition, all government employees were given transport and housing allowances. A government spokesman said those working in government had been most affected by the high cost of living because their salaries and conditions of service had not matched inflation. The report said in comparison salary increases for private sector workers had been on average around 15 percent.

Burkina Faso

Authorities Report Attack by Tuareg Rebels

AB1506195894 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT
15 Jun 94

[Text] Ouagadougou, June 15 (AFP)—Authorities in Burkina Faso said Wednesday [15 June] that an attack by "Tuareg rebels" had been carried out on its territory, the first time such an incident has been officially acknowledged.

Interior Ministry Secretary General Pascal Benon said the group, probably from Mali, opened fire on a coachload of passengers on June 9 near Djibo, 190 kilometres (120 miles) north of Ouagadougou and injured three of them. The group also intercepted an official car, Benon said.

Several other clashes have been reported since last December.

The Tuareg rebellion has been raging in neighbouring Mali and Niger since the early 1990s, leading some 7,000 people to seek refuge in Burkina Faso.

Military reinforcements were sent to the area at the start of the week. Benon said the situation was "very tense" and stressed that there was a danger local people might decide to "settle their scores with the Tuaregs for themselves."

The refugees have gradually been relocated in a camp run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees at the village of Ferrelie to the north of Djibo.

The authorities in Ouagadougou want the UNHCR to move the camp away from the border. However, the UNHCR wants Burkina Faso, one of the poorest countries in the world, to pay the costs, estimated at 184 million CFA Francs (330,000 dollars).

The country's 1,000-kilometre (600-mile) frontier with Mali and the 500-kilometre (300-mile) one with Niger are considered practically uncontrollable by the Ministry.

Liberia

Transitional Assembly Delegation Meets NPFL

AB1506144394 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] In furtherance of the ongoing Liberian peace process, a delegation from the Transitional Legislative Assembly has arrived in Gbarnga. The latest move comes in the wake of recent pronouncements by the U.S. Government to cut off all aids and diplomatic efforts for peace in the Liberian crisis because of continuing setbacks in the full implementation of the peace accord.

The Transitional Legislative Assembly subcommittee on disarmament headed by Dusty Wolokolie, and the committee on reconciliation, headed by former Margibi County representative under the defunct NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] government, David Menyongai, are presently in Gbarnga holding talks with the leadership of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Gbarnga.

Mali

Tuaregs Urged To Quit Army; Pact 'Nullified'

AB1606110094 Paris AFP in French 0957 GMT
15 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Dakar, 15 Jun (AFP)—Three Malian Tuareg movements have called on their fighters integrated into the Malian Army to quit their barracks following recent clashes within the Tuareg community, a reliable source told AFP today.

This decision certainly nullifies the April 1992 national peace pact signed between the Malian Government and the Tuaregs. The pact notably stipulated the incorporation of former rebels into the regular national Army. "The risk of an outbreak of violence has never been so high since two years but in-fighting within the Tuareg community explains the attitude adopted by each group toward the pact," the same source added.

The 10 and 12 June clashes led to the death of 30 Tuaregs belonging to the Unified Movement and Front of Azaouad [MFUA]. During the incidents one of the movement's component groups, the Popular Movement of the Azaouad [MPA], was targeted by the three others and now the MPA remains the only group the government can negotiate with.

The three other MFUA member groups—the Islamic Arab Front of the Azaouad [FIAA], the Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Azaouad, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Azaouad have asked their "fighters" integrated into the Army to return to their bases in northern Mali. Furthermore, the FIAA's representative to the government, Zaha Bi, is no longer in Bamako.

The Malian Government, which is criticized by the political parties for being lax about Tuareg demands, has for several months been pressurized by MFUA, notably over the issue of integrating former rebels into the Army. [passage omitted]

The military hierarchy has always been reticent about incorporating Tuaregs into the Army and is opposed to their recruitment to the grade of officers. The MFUA puts the number of former fighters at 7,000 and says that "massive incorporation" is the only way to stop the attacks. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Abiola Still At-Large, Said Planning Appearance

AB1506151494 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] It will be recalled that three days ago, the Nigerian police declared Chief M.K.O. Abiola wanted in connection with some alleged treasonable activities. A few hours ago, Mohamed Okoija took up the deputy inspector general of police, Nuhu Aliyu, on the progress in the police search for Chief Abiola.

[Begin recording] [Aliyu] Yesterday, we carried out some searches of some areas where we suspected he could be found but he wasn't there.

[Okoiya] Now, in the news today, one of his wives, [name indistinct], says Chief Abiola is ill and will report to the police when he is well. Has this got to you officially?

[Aliyu, hesitating] To the police that he is....[pauses] Yes, it got to us officially, and [words indistinct].

[Okoiya] Well, Chief Abiola's camp continues to affirm that he proclaimed himself as president, and there were pictures in the papers on Tuesday [14 June] which purported that to be so. What is the police reaction to this one now?

[Aliyu] Our reaction is that that was one of the gimmicks, of photoplay. We don't believe there was anything like that.

[Okoiya] Okay. Now, a former senator who is an aide to Chief Abiola says that....

[Aliyu, interrupting] Pardon?

[Okoiya] A former senator who is an aide to Chief Abiola says Chief Abiola will address his supporters anytime from now, and that they have their own strategy.

[Aliyu] As soon as we find Abiola, we will pick him up. Anywhere, anywhere he shows up, we will pick him up. Anywhere we see him. After all, he is a wanted person.

[Okoiya] Now, what about this threat of chaos in the western part of the country? How prepared is the police, knowing that the western part of the country is a hotbed of political riot?

[Aliyu] As you can see, we have got ourselves well prepared. Not only have we mobilized the police within the area in question, but we have brought in other policemen, mobile police forces from other parts of the country, to beef up security in this area. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1212 GMT on 15 June, in a Lagos-datelined item, says: "Moshood Abiola, the tycoon who has declared himself president of Nigeria, will make a public appearance 'this week' in defiance of the junta which is hunting him, an opposition spokesman said Wednesday. The national secretary of

the National Democratic Coalition, which backs Abiola's claim to power, said Abiola will 'definitely (come out of hiding) this week.' 'It will be a public event, at which the press, including the international media, will be in attendance,' the secretary, Ayo Opadokun, said as the junta took steps to beef up security in the south-western regions where the Yoruba businessman draws much of his support."]

Abiola's Wife Says Husband Bedridden

AB1506164594 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been an exciting few days for Nigerian politician Moshood Abiola. He was the presumed winner of last June's aborted presidential election, and on Monday [as heard], after escaping from house arrest, he defied General Abacha's military government by publicly declaring himself president of Nigeria, then went into hiding. But apparently Moshood Abiola has now fallen ill. Jeremy Skeet called his home in Lagos and talked to his wife, Kudirat Abiola, and asked how her husband was.

[Begin recording] [Kudirat Abiola] You know, before the inauguration, my husband had been ill. He was even hospitalized, and as soon as he got out of the hospital, he decided to proclaim his mandate. On the day of the proclamation, he was down with heavy cold, and since then he has been very cold and shivery.

[Skeet] Is he bedridden at the moment?

[Kudirat Abiola] Yes, he is in bed.

[Skeet] Are you in contact with your husband?

[Kudirat Abiola] I am in contact with him.

[Skeet] How do you contact your husband?

[Kudirat Abiola] I do call him over the phone.

[Skeet] Where is he at the moment?

[Kudirat Abiola] He is in Lagos.

[Skeet] But where, exactly?

[Kudirat Abiola] No, I want to keep that to myself for now.

[Skeet] And you say he is ill, but what is his spirit like otherwise?

[Kudirat Abiola] His spirit is very high, except that he is tired.

[Skeet] Now, a lot of his supporters want him to appear in public. When do you think he is going to be better and appear in public?

[Kudirat Abiola] Well, maybe before this week comes to an end or early next week.

[Skeet] Is that a guarantee? By the end of next week, are we going to see Chief Abiola in public?

[Kudirat Abiola] Of course, yes.

[Skeet] Right, because a lot of his critics say that he is a coward and you are just using this excuse of his illness....

[Kudirat Abiola, interrupting] That is not true! He is not. My husband is not a coward. He is on the right path. Why should he run from anybody? If Gen. Sani Abacha who usurped his power, if that one can be moving freely in Nigeria, what stops my husband? He is never a coward, and he will never be one. [end recording]

Abiola Reportedly To Announce Cabinet

AB1506213394 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 15 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems pressure is building up in Nigeria for Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of last year's aborted presidential elections, to make a public appearance. He's gone into hiding since he declared himself a rightful president at the weekend, in defiance of General Sani Abacha's military government. He is now a wanted man with a price on his head, and there are reports that he is also in bed, suffering from a heavy cold. But according to the National Democratic Coalition, Nadeco, which is backing Abiola's campaign, Moshood Abiola could soon be sticking his neck out again. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] There are strong indications that Chief Moshood Abiola will come out of hiding soon to announce his next political action and, consequently, give himself up to the police. The National Democratic Coalition, Nadeco, which has been actively promoting his cause, said in a statement in Lagos today that Chief Abiola was, quote, now hail and hearty, unquote. Nadeco said in the statement, which was signed by its general secretary, Mr. (Ayo Kpadokun), that Chief Abiola was currently holding meetings and consultations, and that he would come out to announce his government and the arrangements for his sovereign national conference. The statement addressed Chief Abiola as president, and it called on the international community to accord him and his government recognition.

Chief Abiola was declared a wanted person last weekend. The police promised a reward of 50,000 naira, which is about 1,500 pounds sterling, to anyone who can give information on his whereabouts. The fugitive political leader is believed to be in Lagos, but the security forces have still not got a clue to his trail. Political sources hint today that Chief Abiola may make his public appearance at a rally late next week. The venue and timing are being kept secret. The closest clue I was offered was that it

would be somewhere in western Nigeria. Chief Abiola is from Abeokuta in Ogun State, which is next door to Lagos State. Speculations are that he would like to make his arrest a public drama, and probably maximize its political benefit to himself. [end recording]

Police Chief Appeals To Public for Help

AB1606132594 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 16 Jun 94

[Text] Following conflicting reports in the local and foreign media about Chief Moshood Abiola's whereabouts, Mohamed Okoija sought clarification from Alhaji Nuhu Aliyu, deputy inspector general of police in charge of operations, who is leading the search for him.

[Begin recording] [Aliyu] Well, if you can remember clearly, in one of the interviews we have had either with you or with somebody else, I have always maintained that Abiola is in Lagos, and Chief Abiola, you know, is somebody who has a lot of places where he can take refuge, and a lot of people know it but they are not forthcoming to let us know. It is, in fact, very difficult for us to locate him without the cooperation of the general public, and this cooperation we are not receiving.

[Okoija] Well, perhaps that can be expected because of the type of clout that he has. But, one wonders why all this is able to beat police network which we know nowadays is very sophisticated.

[Aliyu] It is not very unusual that a person like Abiola in Lagos cannot be located. It is not unusual at all. What is very surprising is that in spite of all the efforts we have made....[pauses] We have struck a quite a number places, hoping that we were going to find him, and up to this moment we have not been able to do so. I just want to appeal to the members of the general public that as soon as they know or suspect where he is they should let us know. After all, he is not the only person that was declared wanted by the police, and those who were declared wanted by the police earlier than him showed up, and they are now in the court of law. If he shows up, he will eventually go to the court of law where he can be able to defend himself. I am surprised and disappointed why he has not shown up.

[Okoija] Now, well, maybe the public is not cooperating because the price you put on him is not attractive enough.

[Aliyu] In fact, to be honest with you, we shouldn't have put any price on him. The public should—not only the public—himself, he should have shown up. As soon as it was declared that he was wanted, he should have come out and said: Look, I am here. What are you looking for me for? And, (?that is how) we should now come, take him, take his statement, ask questions, and then we shall be in a position to know exactly what is going on.

As at now, he is leaving everybody in doubt, because a person of his standing should not leave people in doubt. He should come forward and say exactly what it is all

about. The utterances of the wife and the utterances of the Nadeco [National Democratic Coalition], these are just their utterances. In fact, they are just compounding issues for Chief Abiola, because as far as we are concerned, we of the police—because the Nadeco secretary or the spokesman of the Nadeco, one (Ayo), (Bob Ayo) who has been saying that Abiola, they are making preparations to receive him in a big way—well, if they are making preparations to receive him in a big way, then we of the police, on our own part, we are more than prepared to receive him, and I can assure you that as soon as Chief Abiola shows up, wherever, whenever, we shall be there to pick him up. [sentence as heard]

[Okoiya] Well, his camp is calling on him to form his government. That is a serious development. If he does form a government, what do we expect?

[Aliyu] Government? I suppose you do understand that it is government of the day, and I suppose you know it yourself that even Abiola himself has recognized that government. If you (?have been) watching the television advert, it has always been showing that when Abacha became the president and commander in chief of this country, Abiola went to receive him, and congratulated him for becoming the commander in chief and head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. If he sets up a parallel government, or as it is being claimed that he has proclaimed himself the president—because if you read the interview or listened to the interview granted by Kudirat Abiola, it appears as if she was talking as the wife of a president—that is treason, treason, a felony, a treasonable felony. Declaration of a parallel government, or a parallel government when in fact there is [a] government of the day, the offense is treason.

[Okoiya] Have you people been able to ascertain whether Chief Abiola is doing all this because he has encouragement from international quarters?

[Aliyu] Well, if international bodies are encouraging him to commit treason—a felony in Nigeria, a serious felony in Nigeria—well, that is their own business. As far as we are concerned, in Nigeria, a person committing a treasonable felony—if you remember there was a similar incident where a group of politicians in Nigeria were tried and convicted of a treasonable felony. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Jailed Opposition Leader Begins Hunger Strike

AB1506195394 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Jun 94

[From the "African News"]

[Text] Imprisoned chairman of Nigeria's Campaign for Democracy, Dr. Beko Ransome-Kuti, says he has begun a hunger strike. In a letter from Alagbon Police Station in Lagos to the attorney general and justice minister, Olu Onagoruwa, Dr. Ransome-Kuti said he had been kept in appalling circumstances without food. He said that after reporting to the police last week, he should have been

kept in court or granted bail. Dr. Ransome-Kuti was jailed after the Campaign for Democracy called for street protests against the military government, to mark the anniversary of last year's annulled presidential elections on 12 June.

Editorial on Annulled Poll, Political Arrests

AB1506144994 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030
GMT 15 Jun 94

[From the press review]

[Text] The SUN RAY, in its editorial, is worried about the political situation in Nigeria and says the annulled 12 June presidential election result, which is the bone of contention for the pro-democracy agitators, should be resolved in the interest of the nation. It however says the government of General Sani Abacha is doing something in that regard through the forthcoming national constitutional conference. The SUN RAY appeals to the Federal Government to resist any temptation that will make it arrest more members of the pro-democracy groups, particularly Nadeco [National Democratic Coalition] leaders, unless it has concrete evidence of criminal activities against them. According to the SUN RAY, mere opposition to government's views about events in Nigeria should not be enough reason.

Proceedings of Constitutional Conference Previewed

AB1506224094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Proceedings of the constitutional conference will be conducted in accordance with conventional legislation. The mode of expression will be English. A chairman and a deputy chairman for the conference will be appointed by the head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. This forum will comprise the chairman or deputy chairman, with not less than one-third of the conference membership. Altogether the conference will consist of 273 elected members and 906 nominated members. All sittings of the conference and its committees shall be held in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Minister on Objectives of Constitutional Conference

AB1506222694 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 15 Jun 94

[Text] Three decrees of the constitutional conference were today presented to newsmen in Lagos by the minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana. The three decrees give legal backing to the establishment of the Constitutional Conference Commission, the Constitutional Conference Election Committee, and the constitutional conference itself.

Prof. Jerry Gana highlighted some of the objectives of the conference, as contained in the decrees.

[Begin Gana recording] The objectives of the conference shall be to deliberate on all matters—emphasis on all matters—specified in the agenda of the conference submitted by the Constitutional Conference Commission, established by the Constitutional Conference Commission Decree 1994 and; 1) the conference will [word indistinct] all resolutions and conclusions which shall form the framework for the governments of Nigeria to:

A. Guarantee freedom and equality, equity and justice, and even-handed opportunities for social, political, education, and economic participation and enjoyment;

B. Establish a system of government reflecting the general consensus—emphasis on general consensus—of Nigerians, with due regard to our national expectations and aspirations as a united and indivisible federal entity;

C. Preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Nigerian state within an equitable framework;

D. Guarantee the promotion of social, economic, and political cohesion of Nigeria;

E. Promote good governance, accountability, and probity in public affairs;

F. Identify areas and proper solutions to bad public administration at any tier of government;

G. Promote love, understanding, mutual respect among the citizenry and;

H. Acknowledge and encourage the harnessing of individual and collective initiatives, aimed at the overall growth and development of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. [end recording]

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